1850MNRAS..10..136H

"Both of the stars composing the double star *γ Virginis*, at immersion as well as at emersion, disappeared and reappeared slowly, like planetary bodies. In the case of the first star (the one of the two components that first reached the moon's limb), I am not sure whether I noted down its first contact or its final disappearance. But, as also was the case with its companion star, it occupied about 1^s, or a little longer, in disappearing: not that the stars merely *clung* to the moon's limb, and then suddenly disappeared, but they disappeared *gradually;* and at one instant were seen fairly dichotomised, just as would have been the case with a planetary disk. In the case of the second star, both its first contact with the moon's limb, as well as its final disappearance, was noted, as above, and presented phenomena of *gradual disappearance*, precisely similar to those presented by the first star. Beyond this, neither star, at immersion or at emersion, was seen to suffer the slightest change either of colour or magnitude; and the absolute equality of the two components was throughout very striking. The instrument used was the 5-foot equatoreal, with clock-work movement, &c. The power employed was 245, which separated the stars very beautifully: so fine was the night, that with this power the limb of the full moon was singularly well defined and steady. The stars emerged nearly together, the line joining their centres being nearly a tangent to the moon's limb; and they reappeared in *contact* with the edge of the *illuminated* portion of the disk. The moon had passed her full, though only by 2^h. The night was frosty, perfectly serene and calm, with admirable definition; and every circumstance as favourable as possible during this most interesting occultation.

"I was carefully on the watch on the 15th and 16th of April for the occultations of *Aldebaran* and of 119 and 120 *Tauri*, but was completely baffled by the bad weather."

Observations of γ Virginis. By Mr. Hartnup, with the Liverpool 8½-inch Equatoreal Achromatic.

Parallel Wire Micrometer; Power 288.

Epoch.	Position.	Weight.	Distance.	Weight.	No. Obs.
	° ′		″		
1850·299	177 9	6	2·82	6	10
1850·302	176 8	3	3·02	3	10
1850·310	175 53	6	2·94	6	10
1850·304	176 26	15	2·91	15	30
Double-image Micrometer; Power 261.					
1850·292	178 13	4	2·80	4	10
1850·299	178 57	5	2·91	5	10
1850·302	178 33	3	2·93	3	10
1850·298	178 36	12	2·88	12	30

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1850MNRAS..10..137F

"I get my zero for angles of position with the divided eye-piece from a mean of several stars. This agrees very nearly with the zero from γ *Virginis*. An observation with the divided eye-glass is the mean of two readings, either in position or distance, taken in contrary separation of the images. The weights are estimations depending on the perception of the observer, the fineness of the night, the consciousness of being successful or not," &c.

Extract of a Letter from Prof. Weisse to Col. Sabine, relating to the Continuation of the Reduction of the Observations of the Stars in Bessel's Zones.

"On astronomy I cannot say much; the sky has been throughout the past winter very unfavourable for observations; weeks were frequently passed without a star being seen. You are aware that I have determined to work up the remaining zones of Bessel from $+15°$ to $+45°$. This is a very laborious work, which requires much time and an enormous amount of patience, all the more that I am confined to my own personal labour, even for the minutest details. I have been urged to the work from many quarters. I thought seriously for some time whether I should or should not undertake a labour which will require for many years the whole of the time which is left to me from my other avocations. The diligent use which has been made by astronomers of the first part of my catalogue has induced me to take the matter in hand. In order that the work may come the sooner into the hands of astronomers, it will be divided into four parts, each of which will contain six hours of right ascension. Some days since I entered the last stars of the first six hours in the catalogue. The precessions, taken out of my own special tables, are still to be added for the fourth and fifth hours, and the first volume will then be finished. If my life should be spared, and especially sufficient rest of mind for so serious a work, I hope to be able to bring it to a termination. I may, in addition, remark, that this time the shape and printing will be altogether different from those of the first catalogue."

Brief Description of a small Equatoreal and Dome at Tarn Bank, near Cockermouth. By Isaac Fletcher, F.R.A.S.

"Towards the close of the year 1847, I purchased from Thomas Cooke, of Coney Street, York, a 6-foot achromatic refractor, having a clear aperture of 4·14 inches, and mounted on a portable equatoreal stand constructed somewhat in the German style. A little experience in the use of this instrument convinced me of its excellent quality, and consequently I determined to erect an observatory to place it in, in order to give it full efficiency. The mounting being deemed not sufficiently stable and firm for a fixed instrument, an entirely new one with clock-work motion was ordered, and whilst these were in progress the observatory was erected.

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